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⑤ **Subscriber line radio concentration system.**

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## Description

The present invention relates to a subscriber line radio concentration system. More particularly, it relates to a subscriber line radio concentration system (in other words, a multiple access radiotelephone system) suitable for a loop back test pertaining to a transmission test of access lines from a master station (servicing switching center) to user (subscriber) terminal equipment.

In the multiple access radiotelephone system, both the master station and the subscriber terminal station cannot be constantly supervised by maintenance personnel. Therefore, to determine whether or not the communication channel between the master station and the subscriber terminal station is defective, it is desirable that a loop back test be carried out.

In the conventional loop back test, however, it is necessary for someone such as a maintenance engineer to be in attendance at the called subscriber terminal station. Such personnel attendance is necessary because, when a call is effected from a master station to be subscriber terminal station, the connection of the communication channel between the calling master station and the called subscriber terminal station is acknowledged only when an individual, in response to a ringing tone at the called subscriber terminal station, lifts the handset of the telephone set and responds to the call. Therefore, conventionally, a fully automatic loop back test cannot be carried out.

EP—A—0 091 267 discloses a loop back unit for a telecommunications system comprising a tone detection circuit for detecting a test tone and operating a control and signal generating circuit to disconnect subscriber equipment temporarily from the line and to apply a test tone to the line. This equipment enables a subscriber line in a telephone system to be checked automatically from an exchange. However, the loop back unit is not intended for use with a mobile telephone and the control and signal generating circuit requires its own power supply.

US—A—3 790 723 discloses a test arrangement for a two wire telephone channel for use with a radio telephone system. Upon detection of the test tone, a full-wave rectified output signal is generated with voltage gain to actuate a switching arrangement in the form of a relay. However, the test tone detector, which includes two solid state operational amplifiers, requires an external source of operating potential.

In view of the above-mentioned problem, an object of the present invention is to provide a subscriber line radio concentration system which can automatically carry out a loop back test from a master station to a subscriber terminal station without the need for a local power source.

According to the invention, there is provided a subscriber line radio concentration system for concentrating a plurality of subscriber terminal stations through radio channels to a master station wherein at least one of said subscriber

terminal stations comprises automatic response equipment; said automatic response equipment comprising: a ringing signal rectifying circuit, a voltage-stabilizing circuit for providing a constant voltage when the output voltage from said charging circuit exceeds a predetermined value, an oscillating circuit connected to receive said output voltage as a power supply voltage for generating a predetermined signal when said constant voltage is generated and a quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit for conducting said predetermined signal from said oscillating circuit through said subscriber line to said master station.

The above objects and features of the present invention will be more apparent from the following description of a preferred embodiment with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a multiple access radiotelephone system, according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating one of the subscriber terminal stations shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an automatic response equipment in the subscriber terminal station shown in Fig. 2;

Figs. 4A through 4F are waveform diagrams illustrating the voltages at various points in the automatic response equipment shown in Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating the automatic response equipment in detail.

Figure 1 shows a multiple access radiotelephone system according to an embodiment of the present invention. In Fig. 1, 1 designates exchange equipment; 2 a master station; and 31 through 3m a plurality of subscriber terminal stations. The subscriber terminal stations 31 through 3m are remote from the master station 2. For example, the subscriber terminal station 31 is separated from the master station 2 by a distance of 300 km. Accordingly, the subscriber terminal stations 31 through 3m are associated with the master station 2 via duplex radio channels  $CH_1$  through  $CH_n$ . The suffix  $m$  of the subscriber terminal stations 31 through 3m represents a number of stations, for example, 120. The suffix  $n$  of the radio channels  $CH_1$  through  $CH_n$  usually represents a number smaller than that represented by  $m$ . For example, eight radio channels  $CH_1$  through  $CH_8$  are provided. Calls are made via idle channels.

The master station 2 consists of control equipment (CONT) 21, transmitter/receiver equipment (T/R) 221 through 22n, and an antenna duplex equipment (DUP) 23. The antenna duplex equipment 23 is connected to a nondirectional antenna 24.

Each of the subscriber terminal stations 3i ( $i=1, 2, 3, \dots, \text{or } m$ ) consists of terminal equipment (TE) 31i, a telephone set 32i, and automatic response equipment 33i which is provided according to the present invention. The terminal equipment (TE) 31i is connected to a directional antenna 34i. The telephone equipment 32i and the automatic

response unit 33i are connected through a subscriber line 35i to the terminal equipment (TE) 31i.

The control equipment 21 controls the whole system. In particular, it acts to specify one of the duplex channels  $CH_1$  through  $CH_n$  and one of the subscriber terminal stations 31 through 3m. The control equipment 21 includes a test call unit 211 for carrying out a loop back test between the selected station of the subscriber terminal stations 31 through 3m and the master station 2.

When the control equipment 21 specifies one of the subscriber terminal stations 31 through 3m and one of the channels  $CH_1$  through  $CH_n$ , and when the test call unit 211 is driven in such a manner that an examination mode is set, the master station calls the specified subscriber terminal station, for example, 31, through the specified channel, for example,  $CH_1$ , by sending a continuous ringing signal. The continuous ringing signal is thus provided on, for example, the subscriber line 351, and this ringing signal on the subscriber line 351 generates a continuous ringing tone at the telephone set 321.

Conventionally, the connection between the telephone equipment 321 in the subscriber terminal equipment 31 and the control equipment in the master station 2 is acknowledged by lifting the handset of the telephone set 321 in response to the continuous ringing tone. Therefore, if there is none present in the vicinity of the telephone set 321, the connection test cannot be performed.

Conversely, according to the present invention, the continuous ringing signal on the subscriber line 351 is applied also to the automatic response equipment 331. The automatic response equipment 331 then automatically generates an audio signal which is returned back through the subscriber line 351 to the master station 2, as later described in more detail. Thus, the loop back test can be carried out fully automatically and without the necessity for attendance by maintenance or other personnel.

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating in more detail one of the subscriber terminal stations 31 through 3m. In Fig. 2, the terminal equipment (TE) 311 in the subscriber terminal station 31 includes an antenna duplexer (DUP) 36, transmitter/receiver equipment (T/R) 37, and control equipment (CONT) 38.

Instead of providing the telephone set 321 and the automatic response equipment (ARE) 331 within the subscriber terminal station 31, these units may be located remote from the terminal equipment 311. In this case, the subscriber line 351 may be a long-distance cable or may be a wireless radio channel.

Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating the automatic response equipment (ARE) 331 in more detail. In Fig. 3, the automatic response equipment (ARE) 331 includes a ringing signal rectifying circuit (REC) 301 for rectifying the ringing signal transmitted from the master station 2 to the subscriber line 351, a charging circuit (CHA) 302 for charging the voltage rectified by the ringing signal rectifying circuit 301, a voltage-stabilizing circuit

(STAB) 303 for providing a constant voltage  $V_1$  when the output voltage from the charging circuit 302 exceeds a predetermined voltage  $V_0$ , a relay circuit (RLY) 304 driven by the above-mentioned constant voltage  $V_1$  output from the voltage-stabilizing circuit 303, an oscillating circuit (OSC) 305 for generating a signal having a predetermined frequency  $f_0$ , and a quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit (OFH) 306 for transferring the signal from the oscillating circuit 305 to the subscriber line 351 when the relay circuit (RLY) 304 is activated.

Figures 4A through 4E are waveform diagrams illustrating the voltage at respective points A, B, C, D, E, and F in the automatic response equipment 331 shown in Fig. 3.

Figure 4A shows the waveform of the continuous ringing signal CRNG supplied from the master station 2 to the subscriber line 351. The peak-to-peak voltage is about 100 V. In the loop back test mode, the continuous ringing signal is transmitted instead of the intermittent ringing signal transmitted in a usual call. After rectifying the continuous ringing signal CRNG by the rectifying circuit 301, the output thereof is boosted by the charging circuit (CHA) 302, resulting in the waveform as shown in Fig. 4B. In Fig. 4B, the output voltage of the charging circuit 302 reaches the reference voltage  $V_0$  at a time  $t_1$ . The voltage stabilizing circuit (STAB) 303 then provides the constant voltage  $V_1$  for a predetermined period  $t_d$  from the time  $t_1$ . In response to the constant voltage  $V_1$ , the relay circuit 304 is activated for that period  $t_d$  as shown in Fig. 4D. Also, by the constant voltage  $V_1$ , the oscillation circuit 305 begins to generate the signal having the frequency  $f_0$  as shown in Fig. 4E. The frequency  $f_0$  preferably may be an audio frequency. In response to the operation of the relay circuit (RLY) 304, the quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit (OFH) 306 forms a quasi OFF HOOK circuit, which is identical to the state of lifting up of the handset of the telephone set. Thus, the signal having the frequency  $f_0$  is transferred, during the period  $t_d$ , from the oscillating circuit (OSC) 305 through the quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit 306 to the subscriber line 351, as shown in Fig. 4F.

Once the connection is established between the master station 2 and the subscriber terminal station 31 through the quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit 306, the test call unit (TC) 211 in the control equipment 21 (in Fig. 1) stops the transfer of the continuous ringing signal CRNG at the time  $t_1$ . Therefore, the charging circuit (CHA) 302 begins to discharge from the time  $t_1$ , so that its output voltage gradually decreases as shown in Fig. 4B. When the output voltage of the voltage stabilizing circuit 303 turns to zero volts at a time  $t_2$ , as shown in Fig. 4C, the relay circuit (RLY) 304 is released from its activated state and the connection between the oscillating circuit 305 and the subscriber line 351 is cut in the quasi OFF HOOK circuit 306. Thus, the connection test between the master station 2 and the subscriber terminal station 31 can be automatically carried out without the attendance of any personnel.

It should be noted that the automatic response equipment 331 has another advantage in that it does not need any specific power supply unit such as an AC power supply, since it utilizes the rectified output of the continuous ringing signal CRNG as a power supply voltage.

Figure 5 is a circuit diagram illustrating the automatic response equipment 331 in more detail.

In Fig. 5, TM1 through TM7 are terminals. The terminal TM2 is connected to a first ground G connected to the earth. The ringing signal rectifying circuit 301 is formed by varistor diodes BD<sub>1</sub> through BD<sub>3</sub> for protecting lines I<sub>1</sub> and I<sub>2</sub> against a surge current applied thereto, resistors R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> having small resistances of, for example, 5 through 10 ohms, for protecting a relay contact rl, coupling capacitors C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub>, and a diode bridge consisting of diodes D<sub>1</sub> through D<sub>4</sub> for obtaining a full-wave rectified current.

The charging circuit 302 is formed by resistors R<sub>3</sub> through R<sub>5</sub> and capacitors C<sub>3</sub> through C<sub>5</sub>. The time constant for charging is determined by the resistances of the resistors R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> and the capacitances of the capacitors C<sub>3</sub> through C<sub>5</sub>. The resistor R<sub>5</sub> is provided for determining the discharge time constant. By appropriately setting these resistances and capacitances, the output voltage at the terminal TM4 will not reach the predetermined voltage V<sub>0</sub> unless the continuous ringing signal CRNG is applied to the terminals TM1 and TM3. That is, even when an intermittent ringing signal is applied to the terminals TM1 and TM3, the charges in the capacitors C<sub>3</sub> through C<sub>5</sub> are discharged through the resistor R<sub>5</sub> so that the voltage at the terminal TM4 does not reach the voltage V<sub>0</sub>.

The voltage stabilizing circuit 303 consists of resistors R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub>, a Zener diode ZD<sub>1</sub>, a thyristor THY including a PNP transistor T<sub>1</sub> and an NPN transistor T<sub>2</sub>, and a voltage regulator Re. When the voltage at the terminal TM4 is lower than the predetermined voltage V<sub>0</sub>, the thyristor THY is in an off state. When the voltage at the terminal TM4 reaches the voltage V<sub>0</sub>, the Zener diode ZD<sub>1</sub> conducts a current so that the base current of the transistor T<sub>1</sub> is drawn from the base of the transistor T<sub>2</sub> to the Zener diode ZD<sub>1</sub>, resulting in an on state of the thyristor THY. The voltage regulator Re provides the constant voltage V<sub>1</sub> when the thyristor THY is in an on state.

By the constant voltage V<sub>1</sub>, the relay circuit RL is activated so that the relay contact rl is closed. Also, the constant voltage V<sub>1</sub> is applied to the oscillating circuit 305. E is a second ground connected to the ground line in the automatic response equipment 331.

The oscillating circuit 305 includes three inverters INV<sub>1</sub> through INV<sub>3</sub>, resistors R<sub>8</sub> and R<sub>9</sub>, and a capacitor C<sub>6</sub>. When the INV<sub>1</sub>, INV<sub>2</sub>, and INV<sub>3</sub> connected in series receive the constant voltage V<sub>1</sub>, the oscillating circuit 305 generates the signal having the frequency f<sub>0</sub> at the terminal TM7.

The quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit 306 includes the relay contact rl which is opened or closed in response to the output of the relay circuit 304, and

coils CL which are magnetically coupled to the oscillating signal from the oscillating circuit 305. Thus, when the relay contact rl is closed, the oscillating signal is supplied through the lines I<sub>1</sub> and I<sub>2</sub> and through the terminals TM1 and TM3 to the terminal equipment (TE) 311 (Fig. 2). As a result, a loop is formed between the automatic response equipment (ARE) 331 and the control equipment 21 in the master station 2.

Although the above description mentions only the subscriber terminal station 311, the explanation therein may be also applied to the other subscriber terminal stations 312 through 31m.

The present invention is not restricted to the above-mentioned embodiments, since various changes and modifications are possible within the scope of the invention. For example, the automatic response equipment 33i and the telephone set 32i (i=1, 2, ..., or m) may be assembled into a single body.

Further, between the terminal equipment 31i and the telephone set 32i or the automatic response equipment 33i, other transit trunks may be provided. The important feature of this invention is that the automatic response equipment 33i is provided at the final stage of the communication line.

Still further, instead of assembling the control equipment 211 in the main station 2, the control equipment 211 may be connected via radio channels to the transmitter/receiver equipments (T/R) 221 through 22n.

Still further, the continuous ringing signal CRNG may be applied from outside of the exchange equipment 1.

From the foregoing description, it will be apparent that, according to the present invention, in a subscriber line radio concentration system, a loop back test from a master station to a subscriber terminal station can be automatically carried out without the attendance of any personnel at the subscriber terminal station. In particular, for a public telephone set provided at a place so remote from the master station that it is extremely inconvenient to dispatch maintenance personnel to that location, the automatic response equipment, when provided in the public telephone box, makes the loop back test easy.

## Claims

1. A subscriber line radio concentration system for concentrating a plurality of subscriber terminal stations (3<sub>1</sub>—3<sub>m</sub>) through radio channels (CH<sub>1</sub>—CH<sub>n</sub>) to a master station (2) wherein at least one of said subscriber terminal stations comprises automatic response equipment (33<sub>1</sub>—33<sub>m</sub>); said automatic response equipment comprising:

a ringing signal rectifying circuit (301) for rectifying a ringing signal transmitted from said master station (2) through a subscriber line to said at least one subscriber terminal station;

a charging circuit (302) for boosting the voltage rectified by said ringing signal rectifying circuit (301);

a voltage-stabilizing circuit (303) for providing a constant voltage (C) when the output voltage from said charging circuit (302) exceeds a predetermined value;

an oscillating circuit (305) connected to receive said output voltage as a power supply voltage for generating a predetermined signal (E) when said constant voltage is generated; and

a quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit (306) for conducting said predetermined signal from said oscillating circuit (305) through said subscriber line to said master station (2).

2. A subscriber line concentration system as claimed in claim 1 wherein said voltage-stabilizing circuit (303) is arranged to provide said constant voltage only when said ringing signal is continuous for a predetermined period.

3. A subscriber line concentration system according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said predetermined signal generated by said oscillating circuit is an audio signal.

4. A subscriber line concentration system according to any one of claims 1 to 3 further comprising a relay circuit (304) driven by said constant voltage, said quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit (306) being adapted to conduct said predetermined signal in response to the output of said relay circuit (304).

5. A subscriber line concentration system according to claim 4 wherein said constant voltage from said voltage-stabilizing circuit (303) is adapted to be applied to said relay circuit (304) as a power supply voltage.

6. A subscriber line concentration system according to claim 4 or 5 wherein said quasi OFF HOOK setting circuit (306) comprises coils (CL) for magnetically coupling said predetermined signal with said subscriber line, and a relay contact (r1) for forming a loop between said oscillating circuit (305) and said master station (2) when said relay circuit (304) is activated by said constant voltage applied from said voltage-stabilizing circuit (303).

7. A subscriber line concentration system according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said oscillating circuit (305) comprises an odd number of inverters ( $INV_1$ — $INV_3$ ) connected in series, said inverters being adapted to receive said constant voltage as their power supply voltage.

8. A subscriber line concentration system according to any one of the preceding claims wherein at least one of said subscriber terminal stations (3, to  $3_m$ ) comprises: terminal equipment (311) including an antenna duplexer (36), transmitter/receiver equipment (37) connected to said antenna duplexer (36), and control equipment (38) connected to said transmitter/receiver equipment (37); and a telephone set (321).

9. A subscriber line concentration system according to claim 8 wherein said telephone set (321) and said automatic response equipment (331) are connected through a cable subscriber line (351) or a radio channel to said terminal equipment (311).

10. A subscriber line concentration system

according to any one of the preceding claims wherein said master station (2) comprises control equipment (21) including a test call unit (211) for carrying out a loop back test, a plurality of transmitter/receiver devices ( $22_1$ — $22_n$ ) connected to said control equipment (21), and an antenna duplexer (23) connected to said transmitter/receiver devices.

11. A subscriber line concentration system according to claim 10 wherein said control equipment (21) is connected via wires or radio channels to said transmitter/receiver devices.

## Patentansprüche

1. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem zum Konzentrieren einer Vielzahl von Teilnehmerendstationen ( $3_1$ — $3_m$ ) über Funkkanäle ( $CH_1$ — $CH_n$ ) auf eine Hauptstation (2), wobei wenigstens eine der Teilnehmerendstationen eine automatische Beantwortungs-Einrichtung ( $33_1$ — $33_m$ ) umfaßt, wobei die automatische Beantwortungs-Einrichtung umfaßt:

eine Klingelsignal-Gleichrichterschaltung (301) für die Gleichrichtung eines Klingelsignales, welches von der Hauptstation (2) über eine Teilnehmerleitung zu der wenigstens einen Teilnehmerendstation übertragen wird;

eine Ladeschaltung (302) für die Anhebung der von der Klingelsignal-Gleichrichterschaltung (301) gleichgerichteten Spannung;

eine Spannungsstabilisierungsschaltung (303) zur Erzeugung einer konstanten Spannung (C), wenn die Ausgangsspannung vom Ladeschaltkreis (302) einen vorbestimmten Wert überschreitet;

eine Oszillatorschaltung (305), welche angeschlossen ist, um die Ausgangsspannung als Versorgungsspannung zur Erzeugung eines vorbestimmten Signales (E) aufzunehmen, wenn die konstante Spannung erzeugt wird; und

eine quasi-Hörer-abgenommen-Einstellschaltung (306) zur Überführung des vorbestimmten Signales von der Oszillatorschaltung (305) über die Teilnehmerleitung zur Hauptstation (2).

2. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Spannungsstabilisierungsschaltung (303) ausgebildet ist, um die konstante Spannung nur zu erzeugen, wenn das Klingelsignal über eine vorbestimmte Periode kontinuierlich ist.

3. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das von dem Oszillatorschaltkreis erzeugte vorbestimmte Signal ein Audiosignal ist.

4. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es ferner eine Relaischaltung (304) umfaßt, welche von der konstanten Spannung versorgt wird, und die quasi-Hörer-abgenommen-Einstellschaltung (306) geeignet ist, das vorbestimmte Signal auf die Ausgabe der Relaischaltung (304) hin zu führen.

5. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die

konstante Spannung von der Spannungsstabilisierungsschaltung (303) geeignet ist, als eine Stromversorgungsspannung an die Relaischaltung angelegt zu werden.

6. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach Anspruch 4 oder 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die quasi-Hörer-abgenommen-Einstellschaltung (306) Spulen zur magnetischen Kopplung des vorbestimmten Signales mit der Teilnehmerleitung, und einen Relaiskontakt (r1) zur Bildung einer Schleife zwischen der Oszillatorschaltung (305) und der Hauptstation (2) umfaßt, wenn die Relaischaltung (304) von der von der Spannungsstabilisierungsschaltung (303) angelegten Spannung aktiviert wird.

7. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Oszillatorschaltung (305) eine ungerade Anzahl von in Reihe geschalteten Invertern ( $INV_1$ — $INV_3$ ) umfaßt, wobei die Inverter geeignet sind, die konstante Spannung als ihre Stromversorgungsspannung aufzunehmen.

8. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß wenigstens eine der Teilnehmerendstationen ( $3_1$ — $3_m$ ) umfaßt:

eine Endeinrichtung (311), welche einen Antennenduplexer (36) einschließt, eine Sender/Empfänger-Einrichtung (37), welche an den Antennenduplexer (36) angeschlossen ist, und eine Steuereinrichtung (38), welche an die Sende/Empfänger-Einrichtung (37) angeschlossen ist, und ein Telefongerät (321).

9. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Telefongerät (321) und die automatische Beantwortungseinrichtung (331) über eine Teilnehmer-Kabelleitung (351) oder einen Funkkanal mit der Endeinrichtung (311) verbunden sind.

10. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Hauptstation (2) eine Steuereinrichtung (21) umfaßt, welche eine Testruffeinheit (211) zur Durchführung eines Rückschleifenverfahrens, eine Vielzahl von Sender/Empfänger-Einrichtungen ( $22_1$ — $22_n$ ), welche mit der Steuereinrichtung (21) verbunden sind, und einen Antennenduplexer (23), welcher mit den Sender/Empfänger-Einrichtungen verbunden ist, umfaßt.

11. Funkteilnehmer-Konzentrationssystem nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Steuereinrichtung (21) mit den Sender/Empfänger-Einrichtungen über Drähte oder Funkkanäle verbunden ist.

## Revendications

1. Système de concentration radioélectrique de lignes d'abonné destiné à concentrer plusieurs postes terminaux d'abonné ( $3_1$ — $3_m$ ) par des canaux radioélectriques ( $CH_1$ — $CH_n$ ) vers un poste principal (2), dans lequel l'un au moins desdits postes terminaux d'abonné comporte un équipement de réponse automatique ( $33_1$ — $33_m$ ); ledit équipement de réponse automatique comportant:

un circuit redresseur de signal d'appel (301) destiné à redresser un signal d'appel émis par ledit poste principal (2), au moyen d'une ligne d'abonné, vers ledit au moins un poste terminal d'abonné;

un circuit de charge (302) destiné à élever la tension redressée par ledit circuit redresseur de signal d'appel (301);

un circuit stabilisateur de tension (303) destiné à produire une tension constante (C) quand la tension de sortie dudit circuit de charge (302) dépasse une valeur prédéterminée;

un circuit oscillateur (305) connecté de manière à recevoir ladite tension de sortie comme une tension d'alimentation afin de produire un signal prédéterminé (E) quand ladite tension constante est produite; et

un circuit de mise en place de quasi-décrochage (306) destiné à coduire ledit signal prédéterminé provenant dudit circuit oscillateur (305), par ladite ligne d'abonné, vers ledit poste principal (2).

2. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ledit circuit stabilisateur de tension (303) est agencé pour ne produire ladite tension constante que lorsque ledit signal d'appel est permanent pendant une période prédéterminée.

3. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel ledit signal prédéterminé produit par ledit circuit oscillateur est un signal audible.

4. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, comportant en outre un circuit de relais (304) commandé par ladite tension constante, ledit circuit de mise en place de quasi-décrochage (306) étant agencé pour conduire ledit signal prédéterminé en réponse à la sortie dudit circuit de relais (304).

5. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon la revendication 4, dans lequel ladite tension constante provenant dudit circuit stabilisateur de tension (303) est agencée pour être appliquée audit circuit de relais (304) comme une tension d'alimentation.

6. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel ledit circuit de mise en place de quasi-décrochage (306) comporte des bobines (CL) pour le couplage magnétique dudit signal prédéterminé avec ladite ligne d'abonné et un contact de relais (r1) pour former une boucle entre ledit circuit oscillateur (305) et ledit poste principal (2) quand ledit circuit de relais (304) est activé par ladite tension constante appliquée par ledit circuit stabilisateur de tension (303).

7. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ledit circuit oscillateur (305) comporte un nombre impair d'inverseurs ( $INV_1$ — $INV_3$ ) connectés en série, lesdits inverseurs étant agencés pour recevoir ladite tension constante comme leur tension d'alimentation.

8. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon l'une quelconque des revendications précé-

dentes, dans lequel l'un au moins desdits postes terminaux d'abonné (3<sub>1</sub> à 3<sub>m</sub>) comporte:

un équipement terminal (311) comprenant un duplexeur d'antenne (36), un équipement d'émetteur/récepteur (37) connecté audit duplexeur d'antenne (36) et un équipement de commande (38) connecté audit équipement d'émetteur/récepteur (37) et un appareil téléphonique (321).

9. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit appareil téléphonique (321) et ledit équipement de réponse automatique (331) sont connectés par une ligne d'abonné en câble ou un canal radioélectrique audit équipement terminal (311).

10. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ledit poste principal (2) comporte un équipement de commande (21) comprenant une unité d'appel d'essai (211) pour exécuter un essai de retour de boucle, plusieurs dispositifs émetteur/récepteur (22<sub>1</sub>-22<sub>n</sub>) connectés audit équipement de commande (21) et un duplexeur d'antenne (23) connecté auxdits dispositifs d'émetteur/récepteur.

11. Système de concentration de lignes d'abonné selon la revendication 10, dans lequel ledit équipement de commande (21) est connecté par des fils ou des canaux radioélectriques auxdits dispositifs d'émetteur/récepteur.

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Fig. 1

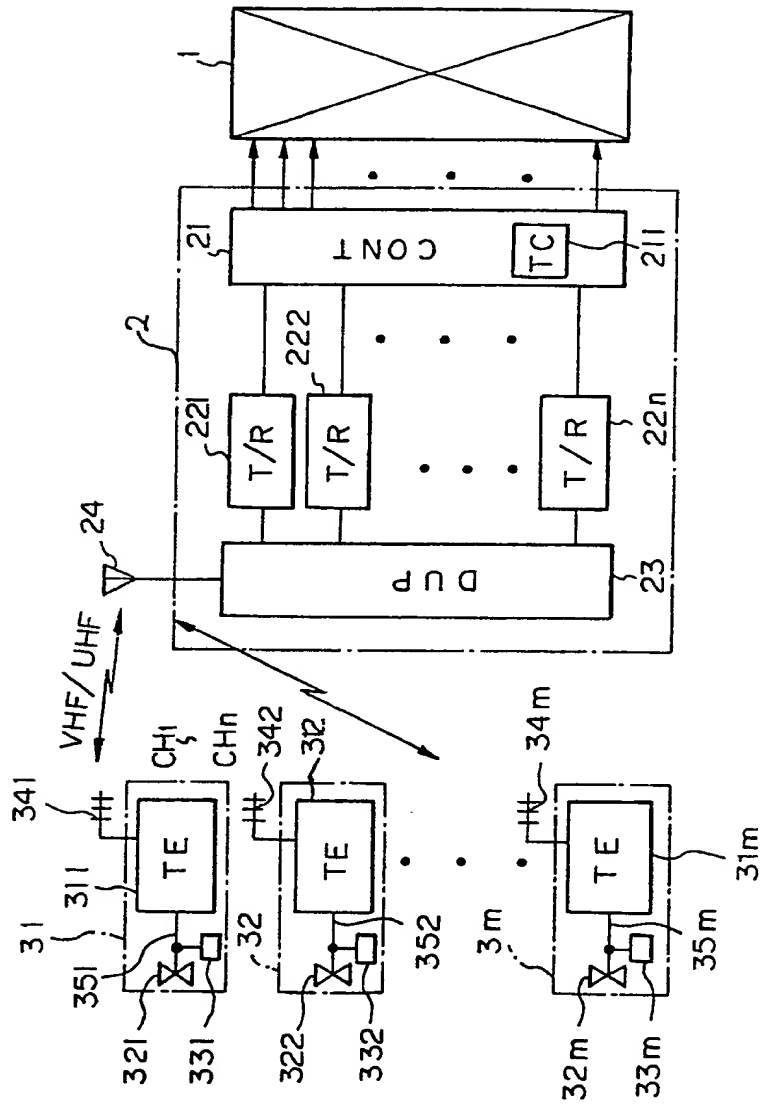




Fig. 2

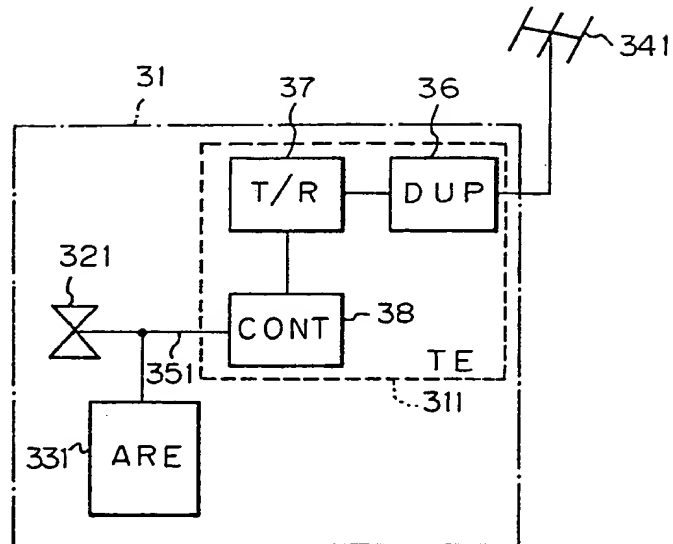
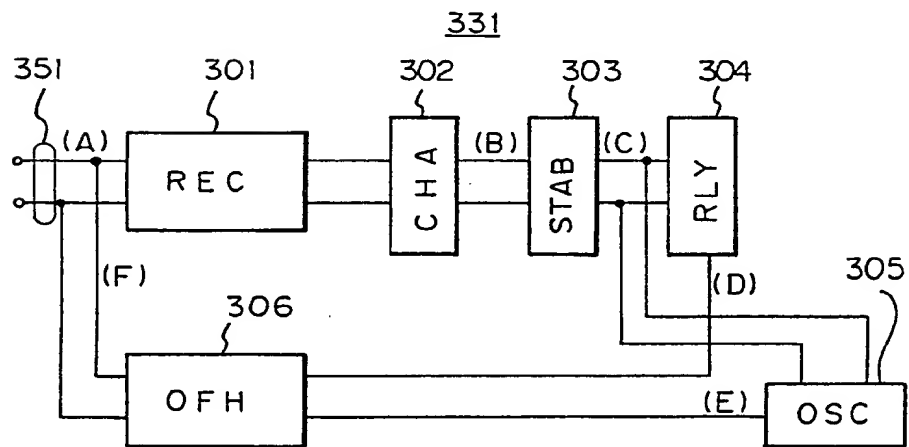


Fig. 3



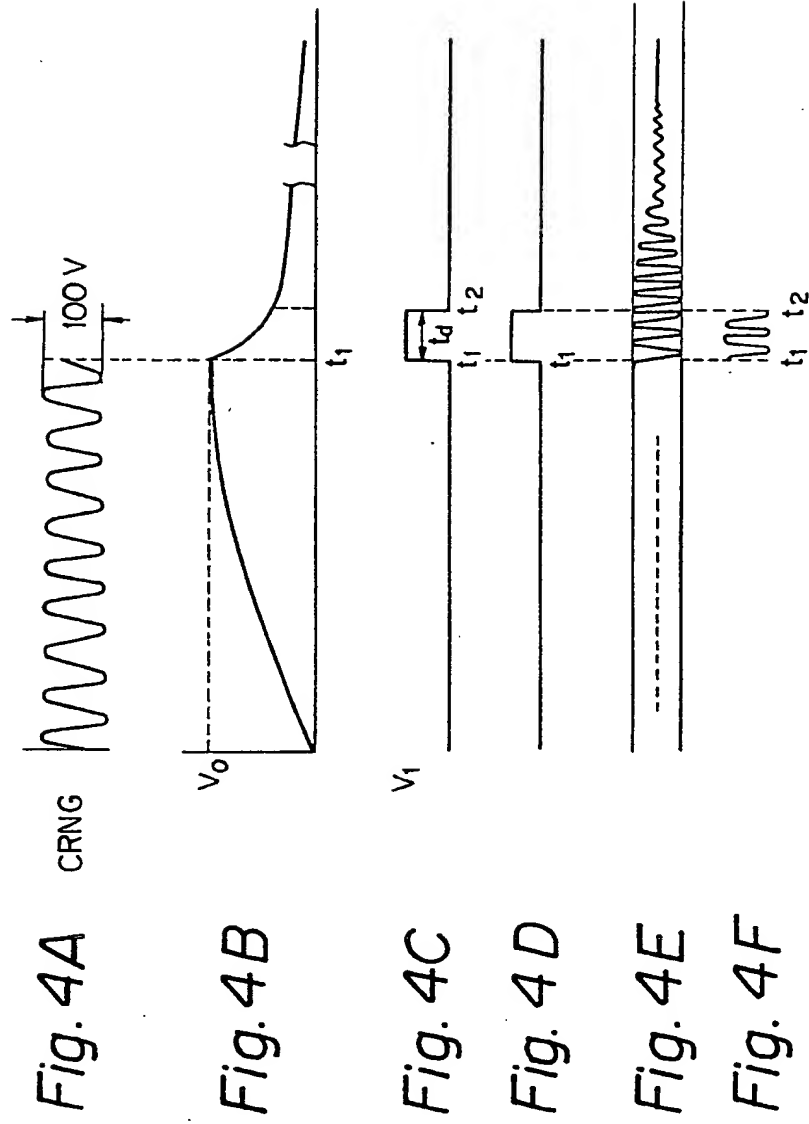


Fig. 5

